SECRET SERVICE EXTENDING FAR: Ramifies Even Into Labor Temple to Obtain Evidence The Globe (1844-1936); Jul 24, 1919; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Globe and Mail pg. 3



## Ramifies Even Into Labor Temple to Obtain Evidence

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Winnipog, July 23. — A secret service, whose ramifications extended even into the carefully-guarded precincts of the Labor Temple, was named as the source of evidence of an actual revolution by Sergt. A. E. Reames, Chief of the Manitoba Royal Northwest Mounted Police Secret Service, at the preliminary trial to-day of eight Labor leaders charged with seditious conspiracy. The accused, R. B. Russell, William Ivens, W. A. Pritchard, R. J. Johns, Ald. A. A. Heaps, Ald. John Queen, George Armstrong, and R.

Queen, George Armstrong, and R. E. Bray, maintaied the indifferent attitude they adopted at the first sessions. They laughed outright at some of the evidence and continually passed laughing whispers.

Revolution in the Making.

"Reports I had from reliable agents were to the effect that there was a revolution in the making," Sergt Reames declared, under crossexamination by E. J. McMurray, counsel for the Labor men. He relterated quotations from speeches by William Ivens and George Armstrong, which counselled revolutions. He said he believed these speeches were contributory causes to the general strike. "I was not surprised that the

"I was not surprised that the strike was peaceful at first," he said. "It would have remained so if the Strike Committee could have retined control of everything in the city under the Labor Temple permit system. They wanted peace, for a purpose."

Alleges Inflammatory Address.

Evidence of an independent witness, Joseph Thill, who had attended a meeting the day before the first riot, brought out the fact that William Ivens had told a large gathering of ignorant foreigners that their homes were in danger of violation by the special police. Mr. Ivens told a story of a special policeman stealing money from a striker's wife and children under threat of his baton. When the special police had been attacked the next day, the witness had thought it his duty to report iven's speech to the police. He said he bolieved it was contributory to the riots, and "vicious," and that its effect at that time would be particulary bad. He said he had been shocked and horrified at the thought of a man having so little sense that he would make such an inflammatory address to such an audience.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 o'clock.